SECOND SERIES.

Vol. 17.

No. 9.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.



PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO. LIMITED. 18 EAST 23rd ST. NEW YORK.

Sept. 1904.

Entered at N Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
EDITORIAL.	321
THE STAMPS OF THE SUDAN,—By Edward J. Nankivell,	323
HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE POSTAL ORGANIZATION AND THE FIRST STAMPS OF THE PORTUGUESE INDIES,—By Jules Bouvèz,	328
SOME STAMP DESIGNS,—By C. A. Howes,	331
NOTES UPON STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES,—By Geo. L. Toppan,	335
NOTES,	340
CHRONICLE,	342
THE COLLECTORS CLUB,	345
JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY,	346

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, $1.00.
" " Foreign Countries, $1.25.] SEPT. 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 10cts.

AMEN!

IN a late number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, their Washington Correspondent reports that the officials at the head of our Post Office Department have positively decided that there shall not be a special issue of stamps in connection with the coming Louis and Clark Exposition. As good philatelists and good Americans, this decision should meet with our hearty approval. For that which we are *not* to receive, let us be duly thankful!

We have had too many "show labels," and it is high time that our postal affairs were conducted on a more dignified basis. The Columbian issue marked the anniversry of a very great event in the world's history, and, as such, a special issue of stamps was not unwelcome nor inappropriate. Because it was practically our first venture in this line, it did not seem an especial offense. Later expositions have commemorated events of less importance or none at all, but each has demanded its special stamps, though it was often too evident that they were more desired as advertisements than as historical souvenirs With the possible exception of the Columbian series, these issues have involved a loss to the Post Office Department, which has been anxious to discontinue them but has been prevented by politics. Politics, unfortunately, gives little heed to national honor or glory and too much to individual and local aggrandizement.

But at last the authorities have decided that this pernicious practice shall be brought to an end or, at least, curtailed. We are reminded of the story of an old darky who sat in the "Amen corner," listening to the minister's prayer. With much fervor he suplicated that the power of the devil might be curtailed, whereupon the darky shouted out, "Dass right. Amen! Bress de Lawd! Cut him tail smack, smoove off!" Likewise, we feel that the restricting of commemorative issues cannot be too thoroughly carried out.

So far as our own country has been concerned, most of our World's Fair issue have served no useful purpose. They have not pleased the public at large and have mortified philatelists; the public press has scoffed at them, while philatelic papers at home have apologized and those abroad have sneered. There was a time when our postal issues were noted for their beauty, dignity and freedom from taint of speculation, but some of our late issues have been but little better than those of certain petty and impoverished governments, whose stamps are avowedly made to replenish their depleted treasuries at the expense of philatelists. This sort of thing is much to our discredit. The great governments of Europe do not indulge in such trifling—no matter what

sins some of their colonies may be guilty of. They have too much self-respect and national pride to let a great governmental department be subordinated to politics and made to advertise private enterprises.

We congratulate the officials of our Post Office Department upon having recognized the merits, or demerits, of these celebration labels and on having sufficient sense and good judgment to take a stand against them. Long may they continue in well doing and reserve us from peanut politics with its attendant disgrace and mortification —J. N. L

The Stamps of the Sudan.

By Edward J. Nankivell.

The older generation of philatelists have always maintained that the best training a beginner can have is to start as a general collector. They contend, and rightly, that an all round knowledge of the stamps of the world familiarises him with all kinds of varieties of engraving, printing, paper, perforation, &c., and that such knowledge, so necessary for a thorough philatelic education, is not to be had in the circumscribed issues of any one country. Moreover, once a collector begins to specialise the desire to collect everything dies a natural death, and there is rarely a return to general collecting.

He who has had a grounding in general collecting can always examine with intelligent interest the treasures of a fellow collector, whatever may be the country of his choice ; whereas he who has begun as a specialist, as some do, has, by his too early restriction limited his opportunities of understanding and enjoying those countries that lie outside his own speciality. Specialism, unfortunately, means exclusiveness in collecting, in sympathy, and in philatelic sociability. Nevertheless, it is a necessity of the times. It is, indeed, unavoidable. The stamps of the world are now so numerous that very few can even pretend to collect everything. As a matter of fact, general collecting for most people resolves itself into picking up odds and ends of a miscellaneous lot of countries, and making but a poor show at the best. The specialist on the other hand, by concentrating his attention on a single country or group may hope to reach some sort of completeness. The stamps of the world, like the coins of the world, are now far too large an order for any collector to manage with credit. But the modest one-country collector who is content to select a country within his means, may, by close study and patient and judicious collecting, win the admiration of his fellow collectors for completeness and condition, the high-water marks of all collecting.

What is Specialism.

Specialism is the concentration of attention on the stamps of one chosen country, or group. It means the collection and study of all clearly defined varieties of engraving, printing, paper, watermark, perforation, and shades of color, and some add cancellations, proofs, essays, reprints, and forgeries.

From a specialist's point of view a postage stamp is liable to many variations in the process of production. First the design is engraved. That engraving, in after years, may be retouched by the engraver to repair wear and tear, or to effect some improvement. Then the stamps are printed, first, it may be, from steel plates, then from lithographic stones. The paper used may be changed from wove to laid, from thick to thin, from plain to colored. Printing ink, even in the best printing establishment, varies in shade. Perforating machines wear out and have to be changed. And all these changes, to which a postage stamp is liable, give rise to varieties that are duly collected, chronicled, and classified by the specialist.

How to Choose a Country.

The choice of a country must be determined either by the money the collector is prepared to spend, the time he is able and willing to give to its collection and study, or by the facilities he may possess for securing such stamps as he needs, or by all three combined.

If the postal issues of a country stretch far back into the early days of postal history, then quite a little fortune may be needed. Some countries are

easy to understand and classify but, when the issues of a country are complicated, much time will have to be expended in their study.

The older British Colonies, such as the Australian, and some of the West Indian, make heavy calls upon the collector's purse, even in their cheapest form But there are many of the newer colonies and protectorates whose issues have been few as yet, and are, therefore, still within the reach of modest expenditure. It is from these that the young collector should make his choice for his first experiment in specialising.

The Stamps of the Sudan.

By way of an elementary lesson in specialising let us take one of these newer countries ; go through its issues, and examine and classify them as for a specialised collection. For this purpose it would be hard to make a better choice than the stamps of the Sudan. an important territory under British administration, and ranking as a British Colony. Its postal history commences with 1897, in which year the then current stamps of Egypt were overprinted in native characters, and in English, with the word "Soudan," for use in the reconquered territory Then followed, in the next year, stamps of special design with a camel and its rider, and inscribed "Sudan Postage." They are perforated 14, and watermarked with a cross The "cross" of the watermark was said to be objectionable to the Mahomedan population, and it is being changed to a multiple crescent and star. There is but one provisional, a 5m. on 5 pias, issued in 1903 Very little attention has yet been paid to the stamps of the Sudan, for they are regarded as being too recent, too few, and lacking in sufficient varieties to attract the specialist It will, therefore, be news to many that the stamps of the first issue are, like many other first issues, full of interesting minor varieties that have passed unnoticed and uncatalogued

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

1897.—The first postage stamps issued for use in the Sudan were the current stamps of Egypt overprinted in black with the word "Soudan," and above it the equivalent in Arabic characters. These stamps were designed for use in the post offices between Wadi Halfa and the Egyptian frontier, under the management of the British authorities. The chroniclers at the time rather hastily announced that the overprint differed in type on every stamp in the sheet. On every row of the sheet would have been nearer the mark. There are six well-defined varieties of the Arabic overprint. What I shall term the normal setting has the comma like characters in the centre and the last character on a level. The varieties are as follows :—

1. Normal, *i.e* , commas and last character level.
2. Commas level, but last character dropped.
3. Second comma and last character, both dropped.
4. Second comma tailless.
5. Last characters wider spaced.
6. Central dot omitted from first character.

I believe the stamps of Egypt which were overprinted were in sheets of 120, in two panes of sixty, each pane consisting of six rows of ten stamps. I have had the opportunity of examining complete panes of each value. Each row is made up throughout of one of the varieties in the above list. Taking them in their order, they appear as follows on the pane in horizontal rows :—

1st row, type 1. Normal.
2nd row, type 3. Second comma and last character, both dropped.
3rd row, type 2. Commas level but last character dropped.
4th row, type 5. Last characters wider spaced.
5th row, type 2. Same as 3rd row.
6th row, type 4. Second comma tailless

Type 6. Central dot omitted from the first character. This variety is the first stamp in the fifth row of the bottom pane. I have only found it on the 2m. and 3m values.

The above photographic reproduction of a vertical row illustrates each variety.

Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf. 14. Type 1. Normal.

1 mil. brown
2 mils. green
3 mils. orange
5 mils. carmine
1 pias. ultramarine
2 pias. orange-brown
5 pias slate
10 pias. violet

Type 2. Commas level but last character dropped.

1 mil. brown
2 mils. green
3 mils. orange
5 mils. carmine
1 pias ultramarine
2 pias. orange-brown
5 pias slate
10 pias. violet

Type 3. Second comma and last character both dropped.

1 mil. brown
2 mils. green
3 mils. orange
5 mils carmine
1 pias. ultramarine
2 pias. orange brown
5 pias. slate
10 pias. violet

Type 4. Second comma tailless.

1 mil. brown
2 mils. green
3 mils orange
5 mils. carmine
1 pias ultramarine
2 pias. orange brown
5 pias. slate
10 pias. violet

Type 5. Last characters wider spaced.

1 mil brown
2 mils. green
3 mils. orange
5 mils. carmine
1 pias ultramarine
2 pias. orange-brown
5 pias. slate
10 pias. violet

Type 6. Central dot omitted from first character.

2 mils. green
3 mils. orange

OVERPRINT INVERTED.

It is stated that only one pane of sixty stamps of the 1 millieme value was found with the overprint inverted. It is, of course, to be found with all the varieties noted above.

1m. brown
In all six varieties of the overprint.

1898.—The *Journal Official* published at Cairo on the 28th February, 1898, contained the following announcement :—" New postage stamps of 1, 2, 3, and 5 mill., 1, 2, 5, and 10 piastres, will be issued on the 1st March, 1898, for the prepayment of postage of letters, &c., originating in the Sudan. A stock of these stamps will also be kept at the Financial Secretary's office, War Office, Cairo, where they may be purchased." In accordance with this notice new stamps of the size and design illustrated were put into circulation. They were printed by Messrs. De la Rue, watermarked with what has been variously termed a Maltese cross, a quatrefoil, and a flower, and were perfornted 14. They were printed in two colors, the centre in one color and the frame in another, and were arranged in two panes, one above the other, each pane consisting of sixty stamps in five horizontal rows of twelve. Each pane was surrounded on the three outer sides by two lines of color, the inner line of the color of the center, and the outer line of the color of the frame of the stamp. Across the centre of the sheet there is a single line to each pane, formed of the two colors, in alternate strips the width of a stamp ; and in the space between the panes are two narrow labels, extending across the sheet, composed of vertical lines in a frame, all in the color of the centre of the stamp.



Wmk. Quatrefoil. Perf. 14.

1 mil. frame carmine ; centre brown
2 mil. frame deep brown ; centre green
3 mil. frame green : centre mauve
5 mil. frame black ; centre carmine
1 pias. frame brown ; centre blue
2 pias. frame blue ; centre black
5 pias. frame green ; centre brown
10 pias. frame mauve ; centre black

1902-4.—It is stated that the Soudanese sheikhs objected to the watermark of a cross on the stamps, and brought the matter to the notice of the Sirdar. Lord Kitchener, thereupon, is said to have given immediate orders that the star and crescent watermark was to figure on the next issue.

Whether this story be true or not the Maltese cross watermark is being changed for a multiple crescent and star watermark. The change was effected as the supplies of the objectionable watermark were exhausted. The colors remain unchanged.

Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf. 14.

1 mil. frame carmine ; centre brown
2 mil. frame deep brown ; centre green
3 mil. frame green ; centre mauve
5 mil. frame black ; centre carmine
1 pias. frame brown ; centre blue
2 pias. frame blue ; centre black
5 pias. frame green ; centre brown
10 pias. frame mauve ; centre black

1903.—Having run short of the 5 millieme value 50,000 of the 5 piastres value were surcharged "5 millieme," in black across the centre of each stamp. One sheet of 120 was found with the surcharge inverted.

Wmk. Quatrefoil. Perf. 14.

"5 millieme," on 5 piastres, green and brown

Inverted Surcharge.

"5 millieme," on 5 piastres, green and brown

Historical Notes on the Postal Organization and the First Stamps of the Portuguese Indies.

By Jules Bouvèz.

The Portuguese colony of Goa, in Hindustan, which, with the small island of Diu, forms the present Portuguese Indies, is no longer of any great importance. The town of Goa, capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, has declined; it has now neither commerce nor industry and its population hardly reaches 12,000.

When, on February 17th, 1841, by an order of the Portuguese government, the first regular postal service was created in the colony of Goa, a main post office was established at Paujim and auxiliary offices at Mapuca, Margao, Pouda and Bicholim. Letters were carried three times a week into the interior of the colony. The postage was calculated on three degrees of distance. First, 30 reis up to five leagues, then 60 reis up to ten leagues, finally 90 reis up to fifteen leagues. For the dispatch of a registered letter 150 reis had to be paid. We may add that the prepayment of ordinary letters was not obligatory.

Following a decision of November 10th, 1845, eleven auxiliary post offices were added to the five already existing and, on the 10th of June, 1860, three letter-carriers were appointed to begin the distribution of letters at the houses. Each letter delivered was chargeable with a special rate of 15 reis, five of which went to the carrier. However, the public had the choice of having its letters delivered at the house or getting them at the post office.

In view of the numerous deficiencies which were manifest in the postal service of the Portuguese possessions in Hindustan, a royal decree, dated May 21st, 1871, instituted a commission which was to present proposals for the improvement of this service. As a consequence of the examination made by this commission, a new postal regulation was published on September 25th, 1871 and, on October 1st following, the first postage stamps of the colony, which had been manufactured at Goa, were put into circulation.

For two reasons, the stamps of the first issue of the Portuguese Indies have a great value: first, because they were used, for the most part, in the internal postal service of the colony, and second, because their use was very restricted in consequence of the small postal traffic and of the choice being left to the senders to prepay or not to prepay their shipments.



The first issue comprises five values, which are all typographed on white paper, thin and brittle. The design is very simple and, although the fac-simile herewith might excuse us from describing it, it is important, however, that the attention of collectors be specially called to certain peculiarities which permit us to distinguish these values, not only from those of the issues

which followed, but also from the counterfeits, of which we shall have occasion to speak to our readers.

In the stamps of the first issue the lined oval on which the figures of value appear has 33 vertical lines. The letters "S" and "R" of "SERVICO" are smaller than the others and the letter "E" is larger. The ornaments which separate "SERVICO POSTAL" from "INDIA PORT" are composed of four dashes, and the word "REIS", under the figures indicating the value, is in thin, capital letters. The stamps measure 18x21 mm. The perforation is simple and compound, and varies between 14 and 18. Of this type we find: 10 reis black, 20 reis dark carmine, 40 reis Prussian blue, 100 reis yellow green, 200 reis ochre.

Of these five values, the rarest is the 20 reis dark carmine, because it was used for the prepayment of letters, which was not obligatory, and, two months after the issue, it was found necessary to have a second printing of this value, which was made on thick paper.

In consequence of the postal regulation of September 25th, 1871, the staff of the post offices of the colony was increased. The main office at Paujim was provided with an Assistant Manager, a clerk, two first-class assistants, five second class assistants an interpreter, a porter, a delivery clerk and a letter-carrier. The auxiliary offices of Margao and Mapuca received each a Manager and Assistant-Manager, as well as two clerks and four letter carriers. The auxiliary offices of Pouda and Bicholim were not provided with clerks, but with two letter carriers each. The number of auxiliary post offices was fixed at thirteen and the number of carriers at fifty-two. The delivery of correspondence at the residences of the addressees was established at the main office and at the four auxiliary offices; this distribution extended to a "legua" (4 kilometers) from the town for the main office, and it varied between two and five leagues distance from the central locality for the secondary offices.

The extensions which we have just mentioned brought about a change in the postal tariff, which was transformed into a single tariff. The rate on letters was fixed at 20 reis per 2 drachmes; that on newspapers at 10 reis per number; that on other printed matter and samples of goods at 20 reis per 2 ounces; lastly, the rate on books was fixed at 40 reis per half "arratele", that is to say, per 8 ounces.

This new rating justified the issue, in February, 1872, of the following values, which completed the set of the issue of October, 1871:

300, 600 and 900 reis, all red-violet. These stamps, the rarest of the set, differ from the preceding ones in the perforation, which is 13, 13½ and 16, simple and compound; they were printed on thick paper.

At the same time that these three values appeared, a fresh printing was made of the stamps of 10, 20 and 200 reis, which were also printed on thick paper and perforated 13, 13½ and 16. They were in use until May 1st, 1872, at which time a printing of the same stamps was made from a new plate, which did not have the same characteristics as the preceding one.



This printing took place after the organization of the rural postal ser-

vice in all the offices which had been provided with foot messengers for the distribution of postal shipments in the country on payment of the delivery rate of 15 reis per article.

The stamps of this printing are distinguished by the following characteristics :

1) Impression on thick, plain white paper.
2) The background of the oval bearing the indication of value is formed of 44 vertical lines, instead of 33 as in the stamps of the first printing.
3) The letters "S, E" and "R" of the word "SERVICO" have the same dimensions as the other letters of the same word.
4) The two designs separating "SERVICO POSTAL" from "INDIA PORT" are formed of five dots
5) The figures of value and the word "REIS" are given in thicker and wider characters than those on the stamps of the first issue.
6) The perforation, simple and compound, varies only between 12½ and 14½.

The set is composed of the following values :

10 reis black	100 reis blue green
20 reis vermilion	200 reis yellow
40 reis ultramarine	300 reis violet
40 reis Prussian blue	600 reis violet
100 reis yellow green	900 reis violet

We may add that the 40 reis ultramarine exists tête bêche and that the 300 reis violet exists imperforate.

After this second issue, of May 1st, 1872, although the same type of postage stamp remained in use until July 15th, 1877, (the date of the admission of the Portuguese Indies into the Universal Postal Union) we find, in the printings which took place until the end of the issue, numerous different types which tend to establish the fact that new plates were engraved for certain printings. However, it has been ascertained that, in order to reduce the expenses of the postal service so as to keep them within the limits of the receipts, the government had decided as far back as 1873 to restrict them in a large degree.

To form a just idea of the great rarity of the first stamps of the Portuguese Indies, it is interesting to go back to the time when the postal service was established and to consider what was then the importance of the business in this colony.

Although the Portuguese government did not furnish any statistical information on this subject until the time that the East Indies were admitted into the Universal Postal Union, yet it is acknowledged that the postal business in 1871 scarcely reached one quarter of what it was ten years later. Now the official statistics give the following figures for the year 1881 :

I. Objects dispatched in the internal service of the colony :
83,548 ordinary letters, 292 registered letters, 77,518 newspapers and other printed matter, 1,331 samples and business papers.

II. Objects dispatched abroad (international service):
113,117 ordinary letters, 2,801 registered letters, 40,288 newspapers and other printed matter, 463 samples and business papers.

As to the product of the sale of postage stamps, it had reached for the year 1881 the sum of 18,657 fr. 27c. ($3731.45).

This statistical information is altogether of a nature to convince philatelists that there has never been anything exorbitant in the exceedingly high prices at which most catalogues have hitherto marked the stamps of the first issues of this interesting colony, the proceeds of the sale of which in 1871-72 did not reach the sum of 400 dollars.

(To be continued.)

Some Stamp Designs.*

By C. A. Howes.

[*Continued from page* 290.]

The first of the Treaty Ports to follow the example of Shanghai in issuing stamps for its local use was Hankow. That it was a perfectly legitimate proceeding on the part of the Municipality, and not a scheme to exploit collectors, seems certain. It will be remembered that Shanghai had had an agency of her Local Post at Hankow for many years, and we know that the "subscription" system was in vogue at the agencies as well as at the head office. This obviated the necessity for the use of stamps except by non-subscribers, and explains why stamps cancelled at these agencies are so infrequently met with. On January 1, 1893, however, the subscription system was abolished and the use of stamps required from all. The result was a large demand for stamps which the agency could not fill. They applied to Shanghai for more but none could be obtained; in fact the Shanghai Post Office had not provisioned itself for this change of system. The ½, 1 and 2 cent surcharges of 1893 were the result, pending the arrival of the new issue which came from England in May, and even later when the low values of the regular set ran short.

With regard to the trouble a local paper said: "Here then was a fix. Stamps were insisted on, and none could be obtained. What was to be done? 'Why not get stamps of our own', asked Hankow, 'and thus save many a dollar which would otherwise go into the Shanghai pocket?' It was so resolved and so done." It will thus be seen that, as the same paper puts it: "It is to the machinations of Shanghai that Hankow is indebted for being able to boast of a set of postage stamps of her own, and not to any desire on the part of moderate-minded Teaopolis to do the grand, as if she considered herself fit to be numbered among the world's great governing Powers."

The Municipal Council of Hankow took over the Shanghai agency and constituted it a Local Post of their own. Because of the reasons already given, the issue of stamps was a prime necessity; and as there was no time to send to Shanghai, Japan or Europe for their production, it was done at home, and we have in the Hankow issue the first stamps made in China wholly by Chinamen. The issue of the three lower values took place on May 20, 1893. The stamps were printed in vertical strips of ten, with the exception of the 5 cent which was in a horizontal strip of the same number. They were coarsely rouletted in color between the stamps, so that all values except the 5 cent are imperforate at the sides and rouletted at top and bottom while the 5 cent reverses these conditions.





*Copyrighted, 1904, by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

The designs were novel and characteristic. The three lower values were alike, representing a Chinese coolie carrying two boxes of tea suspended from a bamboo pole across his shoulders. On the chests can be seen tiny characters which the newspaper quoted explains as " Superior Heavenly Tips ". Hankow is in the very heart of the country, 600 miles up the Yang-tsz river from Shanghai, and has always been a great mart for tea, which forms one of the largest items of its export trade. The coolie with his chests of " Ningchow " was, therefore, a truly representative figure.





On the 20 cent stamp of the first issue is shown *Huang Hao Lou* or " Yellow Stork Tower," a pagoda which formerly stood on the city wall of Wuchang, just across the Yang-tsz from Hankow. It was on a rocky point which jutted out into the river, and was held in great repute by the natives who came to visit it from far and near. The 20 cent stamp of the second issue shows it perched upon the wall, where it formed the most conspicuous object in the neighborhood of Hankow. But one night in 1885 it caught fire and was entirely destroyed. An American gun-boat in port had turned its search-light on the pagoda the night before, and the natives aver that this was the cause of its destruction.



The 30 cent stamp gives a picture of the Municipal Building of the foreign settlement. The native city of Hankow (the " Mouth of the Han ") lies in the angle formed by the junction of the Han river with the Yang-tsz, which here flows northward. To the Chinese it is but a suburb of the city of Hanyang, just across the Han to the south, in the other angle formed by the rivers. To the east, across the mile wide expanse of the mighty Yang tsz, is the important city of Wuchang, already spoken of, which is the capital of the province of Hu-pei and the seat of the Governor General (sometimes spoken of as one of the " Yang-tsz Viceroys ") of the provinces of Hu-pei and Hu-nan This locality commands the most extensive network of river communication on the face of the globe, and has, therefore, been commercially important from a very early period. When Hankow was opened as a Treaty Port, in 1861, the British obtained a concession along the river front just north of the native city, but did not restrict settlement to their own nationality. One of the first proceedings after the establishment of foreign residences was the formation of a Municipal Council, patterned after the one at Shanghai and elected by the land-renters. The fine Municipal Building shown on the stamp was erected by the Council and finished in March, 1891.

It is at the south end of the Concession, facing the "Bund" or embankment along the river front, and with its back towards the native city.

Turning now to the inscriptions, we find most of them familiar. On the first 2 cent stamp we find in the left panel *Han K'ou Shu Hsin Kuan* or "Hankow Post Office"; but on the 2 cent stamp which soon succeeded it, as well as on the other values of the set, instead of the full name *Han-k'ou* 漢口 (the characters being side by side) we find it abbreviated to the first character only, *Han*. As already stated, the name means the "Mouth of the Han", but just why the second character *k'ou* was dropped I cannot say, unless because the Chinese sometimes abbreviate names and it was found inconvenient to crowd the little character into the small space.

The right panel contains the value, *er* (or *wu*) *fên* for the 2 and 5 cent stamps, and *i* (*er* or *san*) *chiâo* for the 1, 2 and 3 dime stamps, the figures all being "short". Following the value are the characters *yang ch'ien*, "foreign money" which have already been explained and, of course, refer to the Mexican currency. On the second and third issues (the large stamps) the characters *yang ch'ien* precede the value in each of the lower corners, while the *Han Shu Hsin Kuan* is found on either side of the words LOCAL POST at the bottom.



The second issue, lithographed by Waterlow & Sons in London, was on watermarked paper and bore on each stamp the character *Hsiao Hsin* (reading to the right in the illustration) which signify a "precaution", or to "be careful". Quite apropos for a watermark!

Postage due stamps were made by surcharging the first issue with these words in English and adding the Chinese characters 欠 上頁 *ch'ien hsiang*, meaning "to owe funds", or a deficiency or debt to the amount represented by the stamp.

The success of the Hankow stamps inspired Chefoo to follow suit. The claim made was that both the Customs service and the native postal agencies (of which there were a great many in China previous to the inauguration of the Imperial postal service) charged too much for carrying mail. As a consequence a committee of citizens, known as the "Chefoo Local Post Committee", organized a local postal service which entered into relations with the other Treaty Ports as Shanghai had done. The inevitable stamps appeared, but this time "made in Germany", where they were lithographed by Messrs. Schleicher & Schull of Düren, Prussia. The issue took place on October 6, 1893.





The name Chefoo (more correctly *Chifu*) has been erroneously applied to this Treaty Port by foreigners. On the opposite side of the bay from the Port is a peninsula in the form of a T, and on this is the small Chinese town

of Chifu which gives its name, on the Admiralty charts, to the cape at the eastern end of the peninsula and a lone hill about 1000 feet high. This cartographic prominence resulted in the use of the name for the Treaty Port which otherwise has no connection with it. The foreign settlement was located directly across the bay from Chifu at the town of Yentai. At this place a small promontory juts out from the shore and terminates in an elevation of some 200 feet, overlooking the bay. This is known as "Tower Point" from the fact that a small, fort-like structure occupies the summit. The "tower" is a relic of ancient times when the state of the country was signalled by beacon fires at night or a column of smoke by day.

Though this method of signalling has long been obsolete, the circumstance has given the name to the native town, *Yen-t'ai* 烟臺, which means literally "Smoke Tower", and this explains why these characters appear in the upper corners of the Chefoo stamps instead of those corresponding to the name in English. The second character, *t'ai*, signifies any height, so that the name may be as readily translated "Beacon Hill" and thus furnish an Oriental original for the more modern Boston prototype.

The old tower is still used as a signal station, but in a different manner than formerly. The lower values of the Chefoo stamps give a very good picture of it, with a mast beside it on which are displayed marine signals showing the approach of shipping. The foreign settlement has been built up mostly on Tower Point, and the three higher values of the stamps give a view of the European town clustering around the little hill crowned with the signal station. In the harbor is some shipping and in the distance can be seen the Kung-tung group of islands which shelter the bay on the north and east.

The small stamps are watermarked with the single character *Yen*, but the large ones have both the characters *Yen-t'ai*.

Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By Geo. L. Toppan.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[*Continued from page* 304.]

Guatemala.

1881.



Fig. 494.



Fig. 495.

1c on ¼r brown and green.—Three varieties of this surcharge are known. (Fig. 494).

Var. A.—"ECNTAVO" for "CENTAVO".
Var. B.—"CCNTAVO" " "
Var. C.—"EENTAVO" " "

5c on ½c yellow green.—Five varieties are known. (Fig. 495).

Var. A.—"ECNTAVOS" for "CENTAVOS".
Var. B.—"EENTAVOS" " "
Var. C.—Surcharged "20" instead of "5" and then resurcharged "5".
Var. D.—There is a wide space between the "N" and "T" of "CENTAVOS".
Var. E.—There is a wide space between the "A" and "V" of "CENTAVOS".

10c on 1r black and green.—Four varieties are known. (Fig. 494).

Var. A.—The "S" of "CENTAVOS" is missing.
Var. B.—"ECNTAVOS" instead of "CENTAVOS"
Var. C.—There is a wide space between the "V" and "O" of "CENTAVOS".
Var. D.—"EENTAVOS" instead of "CENTAVOS".

20c on 2r carmine rose.—But one variety is known. (Fig. 495).

Var. A.—There is a comma after "CENTAVOS".



Fig. 496.

Three values of this series, figure 496, are known with inverted centres. This is due to feeding the sheet to the press upside down at one of the printings. They are :

2c brown and green.
5c red and green.
20c yellow and green.

1886.



Fig. 497.



Fig. 498.



Fig. 499.

The stamps of this series are prolific in errors of surcharge. The following is a list of those with which we are acquainted :—

25c vermilion.—There are eight varieties of this value.
Var. A.—" CENTOVOS " instead of " CENTAVOS ".
Var. B.—" CENTAÑOS " " " "
Var. C.—" CENTVOS " " " "
Var. D.—" 255 " " " " 25 ".
Var. E.—The " T " of " CENTAVOS " is missing.
Var. F.—The " os " of " CORREOS " and the first " NA " of " NACIONALES " are missing.
Var. G.—The " S " of " NACIONALES " is inverted.
Var. H.—The " A " of " CENTAVOS " is of a wrong font.
Var I.—There is no period after the " C " in the fourth line,

50c vermilion.—Six varieties of this value are known
Var. A.—" CENTOVOS " instead of " CENTAVOS ".
Var. B —" CENTAÑOS " " " "
Var. C.—" CARREOS " " " " CORREOS ".
Var. D.—" NACIONSELV " " " " NACIONALES ".
Var. E.—The " S " of NACIONALES " is inverted.
Var F.—There is no period after the " C " in the fourth line.

75c vermilion.—Seven varieties of this value are known.
Var. A.—" CENTOVOS " instead of " CENTAVOS ".
Var. B.—" CENTAÑOS " " " "
Var. C.—" CARREOS " " " " CORREOS ".
Var. D.—The second line of the surcharge reads " 75c–50c " instead of " 75c–75c."
Var. E.—The " S " of " NACIONALES " is inverted.
Var. F.—The " A " of " CENTAVOS " is of a wrong font
Var G.—There is no period after the " C " in the fourth line.

100c vermilion.—There are two types of the surcharge upon this value.
Type I.—The letters composing the word " GUATEMALA " are rather tall and thin. (Fig. 498). Three varieties are known.

Var. A.—The centre of the ornament below "GUATEMALA" is colorless excepting for a small dot.

Var. B.—The centre of the ornament below "GUATEMALA" is of solid color.

Var. C.—The second line of the surcharge reads "110C–100C" instead of 100C–100C".

Type II.—The letters composing the word "GUATEMALA" are heavier than in type I. (Fig 499). But two varieties are known.

Var. A.—The centre of the ornament below "GUATEMALA" is colorless excepting for a small dot.

Var. B.—The centre of the ornament below "GUATEMALA" is of solid color.

150c vermilion.—There are three varieties of this value, as follows:

Var. A.—The ornament below "GUATEMALA" is inverted.

Var. B.—"GUETMALA" instead of "GUATEMALA".

Var. C.—The "G" of "GUATEMALA" is inverted.

1886–87.



Fig. 500.



Fig. 501.



Fig. 502.

Lithographed.—Usually these can be easily told from the engraved series by the surface of the paper which, upon these stamps, is white while, on the engraved stamps it is more or less tinted but the easiest test is to observe the horizontal lines forming the groundwork at the top of the stamp. In the lithographed stamps these lines are of about equal thickness while, in the engraved stamps, the upper lines, four at the left and six at the right, are heavier than the others and produce a shaded effect. The numeral of value on the 2c is thinner on the engraved stamp than upon the lithographed one. There are two types of the engraved 5c stamp which differ mainly in the shape of the "5".

Type I, which is the same as the lithographed stamp, is illustrated as figure 500, while type II is shown in figure 501.

1886, 1c on 2c brown. (Fig 502).—This is the lithographed stamp and there were two settings of the surcharge

Type I.—The date, "1886" was printed separately from the rest of the surcharge, so that its position varies greatly with reference to the other portions. It had no period after "1886". There are three varieties, as follows:

Var. A.—The "1886" is printed twice.

Var. B.—The "1886" is inverted and is below the "1".

Var. C.—"1886" is omitted and the "N" of "PROVISIONAL" is inverted.

Type II.—The whole surcharge is printed at one impression and there is a period after the date.

1894.



Fig. 503.

1c on 2c yellow-brown.—A variety of this stamp, which is of the type of figure 503, is known.

Var. A.—"CENTAV" instead of "CENTAVO".

All the stamps of this series are lithographed with the single exception of the 2c, which is engraved.

1895.



Fig. 504.

1c on 5c purple.—An error of this stamp, figure 504, is known in which he date reads "1894".

1898.



Fig. 506.

1898
—
1
centavo

Fig. 505.

6c on 5c purple.—Of this stamp, type as in figure 505, two errors are known.

Var. A.—The date reads "1988" instead of "1898".

Var. B.—Surcharged in error on the 2c brown.

1c on 10c blue-green.—An error is known in which the "c" of "CENTAVO" is missing. Type as figure 506.

Guinea.

1879.



Fig. 507.

As will be seen by the illustration above, these stamps consist of the regular series of Cape Verde surcharged with the word "GUINÉ" in small capitals. Therefore, as the sheets of the 40 reis value each contained one stamp inscribed "MOCAMBIQUE" instead of "CABO VERDE", the same error is to be found here.

40r. blue, inscribed "MOCAMBIQUE" instead of "CABO VERDE" (error).

All of the values of this series are known without any accent over the "E" of "GUINÉ".

1879–84.



Fig. 508.

In this type (Fig. 508) the surcharged word "GUINÉ" is in larger type than that of the preceeding series. The following varieties are known:

Var. A.—No accent over the "E" of "GUINÉ": 5r., 10r., 20r., 25r., 50r blue, 50r green and 100r.

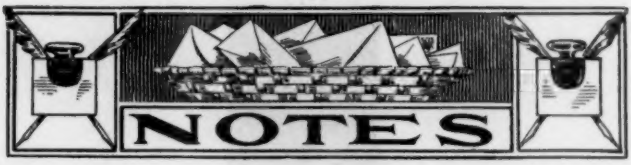
Var. B.—Grave accent instead of acute accent over the "E" of "GUINÈ".

Var. C.—Circumflex accent over "E" of "GUINÉ". 25r., 50r. green.

1885.

Var. A.—No accent over "E" of "GUINÉ". 10r., 20r., 25r. and 40r.

Var. B.—Grave accent over "E" of "GUINÈ". 10r., 20r., 25r., and 40r.



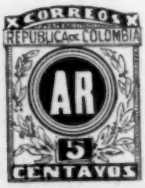
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We illustrate the 2½p. stamp which we listed some months ago.



✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We illustrate the ½c and the 5c A. R. stamps which were chronicled by us in May.





✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

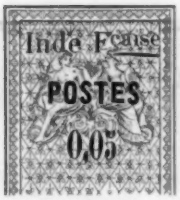
FALKLAND ISLANDS.—We illustrate the stamps chronicled by us in May last.





✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

FRENCH INDIA.—Although it is rather late we illustrate the 5c provisional which we listed in February.



✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

GREAT BRITAIN.—*The London Philatelist* says that, in future, the one-half penny stamp will be printed in pale yellow green.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

NEW CALEDONIA.—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the current 50c is now printed with the name in blue instead of in carmine.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

NICARAGUA.—We have seen a copy of the 10c on 2p. series of 1901, our number 147, with inverted surcharge.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

NORTH BORNEO.—*The Monthly Journal* reports having seen the 18c postage due stamp of 1895 our number 307, with inverted surcharge.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

VENEZUELA.—We illustrate the stamp listed by us last month.



CHRONICLE

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* says that the four cent stamp has been surcharged with a new stamp. It consists of a large figure "5" in the lower left corner and a "C" in the lower right corner.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Sun with rays.
Perforated 12.
Black surcharge.
5c on 4c yellow

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—The *London Phitatelist* announces the one penny Great Britain, King's head, surcharged "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" vertically in small *sans serif* capitals. "BECHUANALAND" is at left reading upwards and "PROTECTORATE" at right reading downwards.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.
1p carmine

CHILE.—Mr. J. Miguel Besoain of Santiago, writes us, in re the recent surcharges upon the telegraph stamps: "I wish to call your attention especially to the two different types of the 2, 5 and 10c stamps, which are distinguished by the fact that the Huemul* has a tail in one type and no tail in the other. This is explained by the fact that some of these stamps were prepared by the American Bank Note Co., of New York, and others by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London."

We find, also, that those animals which rejoice in the possession of a tail are also blessed with a luxuriant mane while their tailless brothers are completely lacking in this respect.

In the head type there are distinct differences to be found in the plates and rivets of the armor, the shading of the face and ruff and minor differences in other portions of the design.

So far we have not been able to ascertain which type was printed in New York and which in London but, in the stamps submitted by Mr. Besoain, the 1c on 20c value is assigned to the tailless series, while the other series includes a new stamp, which we understand is an error, i.e. 3c on 5c, and the 12c on 5c. We also list the 2c and 12c values and illustrate the latter, the 2c being the same design as the five cents.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.
Black surcharge.
2c brown (Arms)
3c on 5c red (Head) *error*
12c on 5c red (")

CHINA.—A correspondent sends us the 2c, 5c and 10c in new shades.

*A legendary, or at least extinct, animal which is represented on the left of the shield n the Chilean coat of arms.

The 10c is a deep yellow-green, instead of blue-green, the 5c a dull orange-red, and the 2c practically the same shade, quite different from the deep scarlet and deep brown red in which it has previously appeared. In regard to the 2c in this new color, our correspondent says it is "almost the identical color in which the 5c has appeared, after having passed through a number of shades of salmon, pale rose, orange-rose, etc."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
2c dull red
5c dull red
10c deep yellow green

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Four new stamps are the product of this country since our last number, as follows:

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.
1c green
2c rose
5c blue

Registration stamp.



Perforated 12.
10c purple

CYPRUS.—We make the following additions to the list of the current stamps which have appeared on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
45p purple and blue

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have seen some additional surcharges of the same type that we chronicled last month. These stamps, we are told by a correspondent, are intended for foreign postage and another series intended for internal postage only, was created by surcharging the official stamps, our type O1, "16 DE AGOSTO —1904" in two lines of large type, the month and day being at the top of the stamp and the "1904" at bottom. On the 1c on 20c a large figure "1" is surcharged over the numerals of value in the lower corners of the stamp.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.
For Foreign Postage.

Surcharged in black **2 dos cts**

2c on 1p brown and violet
5c on 1p brown and violet
10c on 50c gray-black and violet
For Interior Postage.
Black surcharge.
1c on 20c yellow and black
2c scarlet and black
10c yellow green and black
Red surcharge.
5c dark blue and black

FIJI ISLANDS.—*The Monthly Journal* notes the first of the current series upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamp

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
1 p. violet and black on red.

INDIA—Jaipur.—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:

"A set of postage stamps was issued here 1.8.04. The design consists of a rectangle of solid color, 25x21½ mm. (25x21½ probably) with a single outer line or frame, making the whole stamp measure 26½x23 mm. On the solid ground is drawn a small rectangle in white, 17x13½ mm. within which is an almost undecipherable representation in white of the favorite God of the State, seated sideways, cross legged in a car, with an umbrella over his head, whilst in his two hands he is holding flags; the driver is mounted on the horse. (Few of the stamps show all these details).

"Outside this inner rectangle is the inscription, also in white on the solid ground of color, "JAIPUR STATE" in *sans serif* letters at the top, and "HALF ANNA" at right, reading up, with the corresponding native inscriptions respectively opposite. They are lithographed in sheets of twelve; colored line round sheet; wove paper; blind perf. 14."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

½a blue
1a red
2a green

INDO-CHINA.—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the complete set of the Grasset type. They are as follows:

Adhesive Stamps.

Perforated 14 x 13½.

1c olive-green
2c violet-brown on buff
4c claret on lavender
5c deep green
10c carmine
15c orange-brown on blue
20c red on green
25c deep blue
30c brown
40c black on lavender
50c gray-brown
75c red on orange
1 fr. bronze-green on straw
2 fr. brown on orange
5 fr. deep violet on blue
10 fr. orange-brown on green

MOZAMBIQUE CO.—*La Cote Reélle* chronicles the following new values. We persume that they are our type A2.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

115r rose on rose
130r green on rose
400r black on blue
700r violet on yellowish

PANAMA.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau informs us that he has seen undoubtedly genuine copies of the 50c brown on pelure paper, bearing the second Colon surcharge, i. e., the word "PANAMA" in capital letters.

These stamps are originals and not reprints. They were purchased by a local collector at the time that this particular variety of surcharge was in use, and Mr. Morgenthau is informed by very reliable authority that the handstamp with which the surcharge was made has been destroyed, so that there is no possibility of reprinting that variety at least.

Adhesive stamp.

Pelure paper
Perforated 12½.
Violet surcharge.

50c brown

RUSSIA.—We have the 50 kopecs upon the vertically laid paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14½
Vertically laid paper.

50 k. violet and green

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the following variety.

Adhesive stamp.

Vertically laid paper
Perforated 14½.
Blue surcharge.

20p. on 4k. rose

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the appearance of two more values of the long stamps with the large "POSTAGE". We also quote from it as follows: "Our Adelaide correspondent writes, concerning the "EIGNT" error:—'I have had an interview with Sir Charles Todd, the Deputy Postmaster-General of South Australia, and he assures me that not more than 45 sheets got out with the error. I have succeeded in tracing the whereabouts of 30 of these, used and unused'."

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and S. A.
Perforated 11½.
8p blue (error "EIGNT")
Perforated 12.
2s 6p violet
5r rose

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announthe issue of the first of the current series upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
3c lilac

TRANSVAAL.—Several of our contemporaries announce the issue of a portion of the current set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
1 p scarlet and black.

The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

The 110th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, September 12, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Dewing, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 8.20 P M

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of $816.66 was read and approved.

The monthly report of the House Committee was read and received.

Mr. Charles A. Bornn's name was dropped from the membership roll for non-payment of dues.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9.50 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 16th, at the Masonic Hotel. Mr. Neuburger took the chair a few minutes after 8 p m., when there were present thirteen members and five visitors. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed

Several letters from correspondents in U. S. A., Australia, etc., were read, and one from Dr. M Palm, being rather lengthy, was, on the proposal of Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, second by Mr. C. R. Schuler, left to be dealt with by the committee at their next meeting.

The Secretary intimated that the proofs of the new rules had been received, and it was agreed to leave the final arrangements to the committee.

A proposal for membership was received from Mr. W. E. Fairbridge, proposed by Mr. Neuberger and seconded by Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun.

The Chairman referred to the exchange sheets, hoping that more members would avail themselves of this medium of procuring additions to their collections, especially so now, as under the new rules the sheets would not be more than a month in circulation, perhaps less.

It was intimated that the next meeting, to be held on the 6th September, would chiefly be devoted to the second quarterly auction, when it was hoped most members would be present.

The Secretary intimated with regret that he would be compelled to give up the duties of hon. secretary, as, owing to the probability of his being away from Johannesburg often in the future through business causes, he felt he could not give the requisite attention to the post.

Mr. E. O. Myers kindly presented the society with four forgeries for its collection of counterfeits, as follow:—British Bechuanaland on Great Britain 2d., used ; Hong Kong 50 cents on 30 cents, and 10 cents on 12 cents; and Zululand on Great Britain 2½d.

This terminated the general business, when the Chairman declared the exhibition of the stamps of British East, and Central Africa, and the British South Africa Company, as commenced. Some very fine displays of thes. countries were exhibited, notably those by Messrs. C. R Schuler, Ansell, We P. Cohen, and E. Harford.

The Chairman having thanked those members who had exhibited, the business of the meeting terminated.

W. G. Byron, *Hon. Secretary*